

WOULD REJECT AMENDMENTS

Senator McCumber Calls Them "Selfish, Immoral and Dishonorable."

ATTACKS LODGE REPORT

Washington, Sept. 15.—(A. P.)—Rejection of all proposed amendments to the German peace treaty and modification of the recommended "strong" reservations was urged in an individual minority report filed with the senate today by Senator McCumber, republican, North Dakota, next in rank on the foreign relations committee to Chairman Lodge. Senator McCumber did not join in the recent republican majority report and voted with the democratic amendments and several reservations.

Attacking the majority report of Chairman Lodge, Senator McCumber denounced most of the majority amendments as "selfish, immoral and dishonorable," and charged that they seek to "isolate the United States from the rest of the world and abandon our allies."

"To the substance of some of the proposed reservations," Senator McCumber's report declared, "there can be no serious objection. But against the manner in which they are asserted I do most earnestly protest. They are couched in a defiant, discourteous and overbearing manner and seem intended to express a linguistic spirit that ought to be eliminated from American statesmanship."

Scores Reservation.
Scoring the committee reservation to Article X of the league of nations covenant, Senator McCumber said it really is an amendment, "pure and simple."

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simple, and designed to take the United States entirely out of the league."

Special opposition was expressed by Senator McCumber to the proposed amendment to the Shantung provision. By this amendment, he said, Japan would be "kicked out" of the league by the United States and Shantung possibly lost to China. Calling attention to what he termed the failure of the committee majority to explain the purposes of the league, Senator McCumber said:

"Not one word is said, not a single allusion is made concerning either the great purpose of the league of nations or the methods by which those purposes are to be accomplished."

"Irony and sarcasm have been substituted for argument. It is regrettable that the animosity which centers almost wholly against the league should have been engendered against a subject so important to the world's welfare. It is regrettable that the consideration of a matter so foreign to partisanship * * * should be influenced by hostility towards or subservience to the president."

Step "Unnecessary."
Analyzing the committee amendments, Senator McCumber said the amendment to give the United States equal votes in the league with England and the British colonies combined was "unnecessary."

The plan of giving each member nation one vote without regard to size or importance was the only possible plan, the senator argued, adding that to all intents and purposes the British colonies are independent. Senator McCumber said his only objection to the Lodge reservation on withdrawal from the league was of form.

As to the Lodge reservation to Article X, Senator McCumber said he had many objections.

"First, it is an amendment, pure and simple," he said, "of the most important article in the league. Its purpose is to take the United States as a power for the peace of the world out of the league entirely."

"Second, it places this country in a false and wrong position, an attitude of encouraging powerful countries to inflict or impose any wrong upon weaker nations, by our declared policy of nonintervention."

With his report Senator McCumber submitted the six reservations, he champions as substitutes for the committee reservations. These recently were made public.

Timid Policy Which Held Navy in Leash Was Display of Weakness

Von Tirpitz Presents Argument to Show Why the Battle of Jutland Should Have Been Followed by More Critical Engagement.

(BY ALFRED VON TIRPITZ, Grand Admiral of the German Navy.)
I have said already that the results of the battle of Jutland made it more clear than ever that we should have risked a critical engagement and ordered our main battle fleet forward to the earlier night at Heligoland, no matter what British forces were reported or supposed to be behind the light screen which they had thrown forward.

Our losses would have been heavy. Those who urged this upon the Kaiser were true so far as they went, but they lost sight of the fact that battles cannot be fought without losses. What were our losses at Verdun? There we sacrificed tens of thousands because victory at whatever cost in lives would have meant victory complete—or so the grand headquarters believed.

What were our losses in all the great land offensives? Did we ever hesitate to launch a costly offensive on land when we believed it would contribute to our final victory?

The timid policy which held the navy in leash because a decisive blow would have meant the loss of some of our splendid ships and thousands of our seamen was a display of weakness that inevitably lowered our prestige in the eyes of the world—that did even worse, deprived us of the opportunity to wrench from our enemies the full attainment of our aims which we could not accomplish by the most splendid victories of our land forces alone.

Those men who persuaded him to allow our splendid ships to lie idle in their harbors and the whole structure of our navy to rust and become fertile for the seeds of addition and revolution sowed by the discontented masses, were indeed the evil geni of the empire.

One is appalled at the conception of what might have been done at Heligoland to change the history of the world had we grasped our opportunity, when one thinks that in the unequal fight off Jutland where we were numerically inferior, our losses were only one-third that of the British. What might have happened had not darkness stopped us, none can tell.

(British official reports claim that throughout the greater part of the Jutland fight the German force was numerically superior. As to losses on both sides Von Tirpitz has more to say later.—Editor's Note.)

Cruiser Squadrons Clash.
In pursuance of our originally planned policy, on one of our long sweeps in the direction of England, our cruiser forces which stood at considerable distance from our main body encountered numerically superior British cruiser forces off Skagerrack. Notwithstanding we were greatly outnumbered, the German commander, while informing the main body of his location and the known forces opposed to him, closed at once with the enemy.

Results quickly showed that he was justified. Our ships were outnumbered, but individually they were far superior. Our marksmanship was better and our tactical methods were of a higher order. The long years of thorough, methodical training of our navy under rigorous conditions, and pushed to the limit of activity, began to tell against the comparatively slipshod methods of the British.

In the beginning six British battle cruisers were opposed to our five. (This is what Von Tirpitz calls heavy odds.—Editor's Note.)

When the first shot was fired the air was as clear as crystal and the light opened at a range of 15,000 meters (about 16,400 yards). Exactly eighteen minutes after opening fire the British battle cruiser Indefatigable was blown up. The explosion seemed to rock the ocean and the loss of life must have been terrific. As yet we had lost no ship and the damage done to the German vessels was inconsequential. It seemed almost too good to be true to the German commanders observing the battle.

Meanwhile we knew that our main force was steering under pressure to reach us in time to complete the blow which fortune had thrown in our way to strike and to reach our squadrons before the British reinforcements which we knew must be racing over the ocean, could come to the assistance of their battered sister ships.

Just what these reinforcements would be in strength, we did not know, but every ship we could dispose of before they arrived would mean so much greater margin of safety for us when they entered the fight.

The Queen Mary Destroyed.
Twenty minutes after the destruction of the Indefatigable, the Queen Mary went down in flames to the accompaniment of muffled explosions.

Now the British reinforcements were beginning to arrive. One after another there came into firing range five battleships of the Queen Elizabeth type, the latest, most up-to-date British construction.

Against these overwhelming odds our ships continued to battle. Meanwhile our battle fleet was climbing up over the horizon. Upon seeing our main force approaching Admiral Beatty, in command of the British forces, turned about and steamed north.

(British critics have pointed out, and with reason, that it was Admiral Beatty's logical course to steer north in an attempt to lure the stronger German fleet to pursue him to their destruction. If the British high seas fleet had thus encountered.—Editor's Note.)

A wireless message from Admiral Scheer to the chief of staff showed that the German commander fully expected to encounter the entire British battle fleet. Nevertheless, with the full consent of the chief of staff, he hastened to engage the enemy with the utmost speed.

During the early stages of the battle the German fleet got into a disadvantageous position which silhouetted our ships against the sky while the British vessels were shrouded in smoke and haze.

(The British official reports of the battle contradict this statement. They declare that throughout the German fleet had the advantage of low visibility.—Editor's Note.)

Admiral Scheer escaped from this disadvantageous position by a maneuver which would have been entirely impossible to almost any fleet in the world, certainly to one much less thoroughly trained than the German. Under heavy fire he executed a turn, turning the entire fleet simultaneously and retreated temporarily.

As soon as he had arranged anew his fighting formation, he again executed a complete turnabout, simultaneously with all his ships, and renewed his attack upon the enemy.

Darkness Stops Battle.
Shortly after this, nightfall rendered any carefully considered fighting formation impossible. It was at this point that the British fleet demonstrated that they felt our superiority. Had they not, they would have kept us at sword's point, fighting desperately to lose contact with our forces throughout the night. This is axiomatic. Admiral Scheer and the whole fleet expected a renewal of hostilities.

But instead, the British fleet apparently wished to continue the engagement in waters more free from mine fields and decided to steer close to Heligoland during the night. At daybreak, the straining eyes of our gunners, lookouts and range finders could see no hostile smoke. The sea was clear far and wide. It was a bitter disappointment to them. They had hoped and prayed through the night that they would be able to continue the fight with daybreak.

Acrobats were sent up from our larger vessels and during the morning one of the air scouts reported a new and larger fleet section deployed to the west. This proved to be the main body of the British fleet but it soon turned and steamed northward.

(It is very probable that the British state, their fleet was really engaged for the German vessels. Why they did not encounter one another is a matter for controversy. Von Tirpitz, of course, presents the German view.—Editor's Note.)

Thus were we prevented from striking the blow which might have been a deciding factor in the war. Again fate snatched from us the opportunity to come to a decision with the British on the sea. Had nightfall not interrupted the battle the result might have rewritten the world's history.

Our was the victory, to be sure, but how hollow a victory when its fruits were denied to us. We must rest content with the thought that the destruction which we wrought upon the enemy was three times the loss he inflicted upon us.

(The British reports of the battle of Jutland admit the loss of the ships named by Von Tirpitz. They, however, contend that the German losses were far greater than those detailed in the German official reports. The figures given out by Germany are as follows: British losses—one dreadnought, three battle cruisers, four armored cruisers, three small cruisers and twelve destroyers; German losses—one battle cruiser, one battleship, three small cruisers and five destroyers. The British claim many more vessels were sunk or disabled, but detailed reports are not available.—Editor's Note.)

Through the year 1916 Admiral Scheer tried repeatedly to engage the British fleet but always without success. This aversion on the part of our enemies to meet us in open battle should have been sufficient indication to those in supreme authority that our naval forces were more than respected by them.

Greatest Naval Battle Planned.
Probably had we been willing to risk an engagement off Scapa Flow or near Dover, they would have given battle, but this was too disadvantageous to us considering the known numerical superiority of the British. We could not be expected to seek them out in their own waters and fight them almost under the guns of their land fortifications. They were the stronger in numbers, almost overwhelming so, and they should have sought us out.

Authoritative British reports state repeatedly that the British navy continually sought battle with the German fleet. Von Tirpitz's own statement that his ships were idling at their anchors in harbors while Germany was fighting for her existence would seem to indicate that they were not seeking the British fleet on the high seas.—Editor's Note.)

The Kaiser the emperor was about to remove the restrictions and allow the navy to strike a blow for Germany. Admiral Scheer had completed plans for the greatest sea battle of the world's history, which probably would have involved the American navy as well as the British. Our high seas fleet was to attack in conjunction with the total force of our submarine strength. Just when plans for this great offensive of the sea were made, the navy was overwhelmed by revolution and mutiny.

(Reports from neutral countries in 1918 repeatedly stated that German sailors were refusing to go to sea in submarines. Officers and men of American and British destroyers which captured German submarines have told many stories, which can scarcely be doubted, of the German crews overpowering their officers and surrendering their craft. In light of these reports it is possible that the prospective offensive mentioned by Von Tirpitz may have been a factor in determining the German sailors to mutiny. It has been charged that they regarded the proposed attack as a grand sacrifice.)

(Copyright by the Mel Syndicate, Inc.) (Synopsis of eighth installment: Von Tirpitz points out with regret that had peace been preserved with England, relations between the United States and Germany would have continued to grow closer, inferring that the two world would have held the balance of power in the world. His conversations with Roosevelt. The Venezuelan incident.)

WILL DISCUSS PROBLEMS
London, Sept. 15.—An allied commission has arrived in Berlin to confer with the Germans over problems arising from the peace treaty, said a wireless dispatch from that city today. The United States is not represented on the commission.

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1,500 Additional Police Called From Japan to Korea

Seoul, Korea, Sept. 15.—(A. P.)—The government has requested 1,500 police reinforcements from Japan as the result of the recent bomb outrage against Baron Salto, governor of Korea. It is announced that the casualties

due to the explosion of the missiles aggregated thirty-two.

The city has been quiet since the attempted assassination of Baron Salto, governor of Korea, Sept. 2.

Baron Salto has made public a list of proposed reforms and has expressed his determination to carry out his program without wavering, adding that in doing so he "will be endeavoring to make even enemies loyal citizens." A Korean suspected

of being the person who threw the bomb at the governor, has been arrested.

COMING FROM DALLAS
Jasper, Sept. 15.—(Special.)—B. F. Pye, local manager of the Hedrick Coal & Lumber company, will bring his family from Dallas at once and will be at home for the winter at the A. L. Spears home, on Main street.

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